

Wartime Strikes and Collective Bargaining
By Wm. Z. Foster P.8

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NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE SWEEPS ON

Stalin's Birthday An Editorial

SIXTY THREE years ago today Joseph Stalin was born in the little village of Gori, in the former Tiflis province of Russia. His birthday on this Dec. 21 will be the occasion for heartfelt expressions by the people and governments of the United Nations of the honor and affection in which the leader of the Soviet Union is held.

The free peoples recognize that it was the foresight and vigilance of Stalin which laid the basis for that magnificent Soviet resistance to the Nazi hordes which has thrilled the world. As Earl Browder has just stated in his birthday cable of greetings to Stalin: "The people of the United States, as of all countries, look to the heroic Soviet people and the Red Army led by you for their firmest ally and guarantee of victory."

What titanic courage and ingenuity have been blended this past year in the name "Stalingrad" — Stalin's city! Such courage and ingenuity have arisen, as the peoples now understand everywhere, from the building up under the leadership of Stalin of that

Soviet economy and democracy which have proved such powerful allies of our people and our national independence.

THE SOVIET UNION has been able to stand up as a tower of strength under assaults which would have caused many another state to collapse. The Soviet strength, which has amazed the world, has rested on the unbreakable unity of its peoples.

It is Stalin, following in the footsteps of Lenin, who has forged Soviet solidarity through his stand on the rights of national groups, his creation of the tremendous five-year plans, and the leadership which he gave in the crushing of the fifth column within the nation.

Through the work of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Republics are today a multi-national state founded securely on the fraternal alliance of all their peoples. Racial equality exists within the confines of the USSR to a degree to be found as yet nowhere else in the world. It is this national and racial equality which Vice-President Wallace recently hailed as one of the Soviet Union's mighty contributions to the welfare of the world.

It was Stalin, following again the precepts of Lenin, who blazed the trail for the accomplishment of the five-year plans which have made of the Soviet Union such a powerful foe of the Hitlerite invaders. The gigantic struggle for the building of heavy industry in the Land of the Soviets, which erected such industrial miracles as Magnitogorsk in the Urals, have won the admiration of the American people with our traditions of pioneering. Such Soviet achievements are doubly dear to us today because they have proved to be a bulwark in our national defense against the Axis.

It is therefore with genuine gratitude and admiration that the American people hail the genius of Stalin which has made possible the successes of the five-year plans.

The crushing of the Trotskyite-Bukharinist fifth column was another gift of the Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, to the camp of the United Nations. The strong unity of the Soviet people had made it impossible for this fifth column to operate with any hope of success among the masses. It was Stalin's alertness which rooted out these spies and diversionists

IN the global war for national liberation, it was Stalin's voice which first proclaimed that Hitler's hordes were not "invincible." On July 3, 1941—with the Nazis hurling the remnants of continental Europe at the Soviet front—Stalin calmly declared to the Soviet people and to the world: "History shows that there are no invincible armies and never have been... The same must be said of Hitler's fascist army today."

Stalin has likewise aided immeasurably in the creation and strengthening of the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance. It is in the welding together of that coalition that lies the great promise of victory over the Axis enemy of mankind and the framing of a just and lasting peace. On this 63rd birthday of the Soviet leader, the American people of many walks of life will certainly be inspired to further that alliance and the fight for the complete wiping out of Hitlerism which it entails.

As said in his concluding words in his greetings to Stalin: "You have raised the glorious banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin to new heights, winning thereby the love and admiration of the large majority of mankind. The American people find in the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition heading the United Nations their great bulwark of liberty their hope of the future, their stimulus to battle now with all forces, in the eternal spirit of Stalingrad."

THE "MIKHAILOVITCH" OF PALO ALTO!
An Analysis of Herbert Hoover's Latest "Peace Proposals."

By ROBERT MINOR

* * *

PM AND THE COMMUNISTS

A feature article discussing some recent issues of New York's liberal newspaper.

By MILTON HOWARD

Appearing in

TUESDAY'S DAILY WORKER

"Where the exclusives appear first..."

Murray Draws Up Manpower Plan

Use Negro Labor, McNutt Urged

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)



Hoffman, Union Leader, Freed

Alexander Hoffman, general manager of Local 239, Cleaners and Dyers Union, and Pearl Spivack, a union member were yesterday freed from jail under a commutation of sentence order issued by Gov. Charles Poletti.

The unionists were among 14 prisoners freed on parole by the Governor so they might pass Christmas with their families.

Hoffman and Mrs. Spivack and five other members of the Cleaners and Dyers Union, an affiliate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, began serving prison terms last May after a 1940 conviction for arson in connection with a strike. Three others were paroled last July.

They had been convicted despite a hard fight on their behalf by the Amalgamated and the rest of the labor movement. "Their crime consisted of the fact that they were honest, efficient labor leaders," The Advance, ACW organ, commented.

In pardoning Hoffman, Poletti asserted that the labor leader had an excellent reputation before his arrest and deserved freedom. Both management and labor in the dry cleaning field had expressed confidence in his integrity, he said.

Hoffman will be restored to his post as manager of Local 239.

OPA Readies Ration Books

The Office of Price Administration described the printing of 30 billion stamps for ration books now coming off the presses as "the biggest printing job of its kind in the country, if not in the world."

The job is being turned out at 19 printing plants scattered throughout the country. One hundred and fifty million books, each book containing 192 ration stamps will be distributed around Jan. 5 through the 5,500 price and rationing boards.

Stamps will vary in value from one to eight points. The system upon which this new rationing setup is based, is in use in Britain,

"Until the charges are proven we feel that Democrats should go along with the accused man. An indictment is not necessarily proof of guilt..."

The paper then reports the entire statement issued by Senator Nowak to the press. The Wayne County Democrats have been the leading fighters in the Democratic Party for the policies and program of President Roosevelt.

Your Income Tax Will Speed Victory

Find Out Your March 15 Bill Now

By Morris A. Greenbaum
Lawyer-Certified Public Accountant
If you have never paid taxes or if your tax payment until now was only nominal, you may have an important problem this year. This is the first time in the history of our country that single persons whose income is over \$500, or married persons whose income is over \$1,200 per year, will have to make an income tax return, and the rates of tax are comparatively high.

Every American will pay his share knowing that his contribution contributes greatly to the war effort of our country. It is important for each of you to acquaint yourself in detail with the amount of taxes you have to pay on or about March 15, 1943, and work out a plan whereby such tax or an installment of such tax, can be easily met.

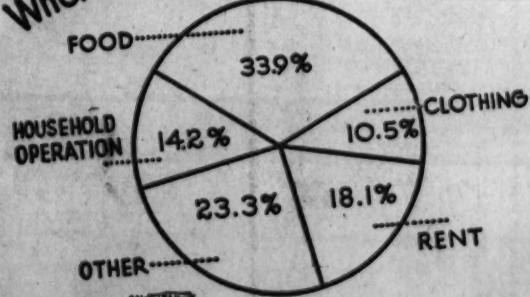
WHAT GOVT EXPECTS
The Government expects each of you to prepare your own income

tax return properly in accordance with the prescribed regulations. The Government wants you to pay your correct share according to your conditions and circumstances—but the Government does not want you to pay more than your share, nor does it want you to be entangled in various difficulties where penalties may be assessed against you.

The Treasury Department will always be courteous and reasonable in allowing you your proper deductions and exemptions. It will only demand that you, on your part, cooperate by preparing a proper return after a careful study and knowledge of the tax law as far as it concerns you.

The ordinary worker or employee or any other person whose gross income for the year does not exceed \$3,000, will meet no hardship forever in preparing his return. For this particular class, the Govern-

Where The Worker's Money Goes



ment has prepared Form 1040A, a schedule of which is attached herewith.

If you will deduct from your gross income \$385 for each dependent, this will give you the total gross income subject to tax. A minute's inspection of this chart will tell you

immediately the amount of tax you have to pay. For example, if the amount of your gross income after deducting \$385 per each dependent, is \$2,000, the chart on Form 1040A will tell you that your tax, if you

(Continued on Page 4)

Red Army Crashes Nazi Don Defenses

BULLETIN

MOSCOW, Monday, Dec. 21 (UP).—A special Red Army communiqué said today that the Russians "continued a successful advance" yesterday and were "pursuing the beaten enemy" on the Don Front, advancing between 12 and 18 miles.

In the five days of the offensive the Russians have advanced 46.5 to 75 miles, the communiqué said, and in one day 100 inhabited localities were occupied.

In one day the number of prisoners was increased by 3,500, the Soviet High Command reported, while 13,500 prisoners have been taken since Dec. 17.

More than 8,000 Germans were killed in the fighting Sunday, the communiqué said.

Captured by the Red Army Sunday were more than 89 tanks, 1,320 guns, and other arms.

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (UP).—Red Army forces drove south and west below the Upper Don tonight in a two-pronged attack converging on Millerovo, key rail junction 185 miles west of Stalingrad and 130 north of Rostov, hammering great wedges through a crumbling network of German fortifications.

Riding the momentum of their third big winter offensive in a month, the Soviets were reported sweeping unchecked into the base of the Don bend with the most strongly fortified German defense zone already behind them.

As the new offensive across the Don below Voronezh swept steadily forward, slicing deep into the German flank, the Soviets reported developing successes from end to end of the 2,000-mile battle line.

CLEAR PICTURE

Front line dispatches, giving the first clear view of the Red Army onslaught below Voronezh, told of the following developments in the three main fighting areas:

UPPER DON: Advancing Red Army captures several more populated places and stamps out German resistance in extending the massive drive which had killed 20,000 enemy troops, established yawning gaps in the Nazi lines and carried 30 to 37 miles across the Don.

STALINGRAD: Another village captured southwest of the city where a German wedge driven into the Soviet positions was cut off with 40 tanks and hundreds of troops destroyed.

CENTRAL: Two German strongholds seized west of Rzhev, a strategic river crossed and positions on the opposite bank captured, and fought battles of annihilation against the German garrisons of surrounded villages.

ADVANCE THROUGH BLIZZARDS

Soviet field dispatches said Soviet armies were advancing through blizzards southward from Kantemirovka and southeastward from Bokhovskaya, recaptured towns below the Don bend south of Voronezh. They were converging on Millerovo, junction on the Rostov-Voronezh railroad from which the Germans launched their offensive against Rostov and the Don valley last summer.

Millerovo, from which a railroad swings back into the Ukraine, lies 60 miles south of Kantemirovka and about the same distance southwest of Bokhovskaya.

Battering through thick fortifications west of Bokhovskaya, the Soviets captured an important strong point, two artillery batteries and other booty. In another sector they seized 1,000 prisoners, 23 tanks, four planes and rich stores of war material.

"Our troops, having pierced enemy defenses, conducted offensive operations and occupied a number of

(Continued on Page 4)

Japanese Flee British West Burma Attack

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (UP).—British troops slashed deeper into the swamps and jungles of Western Burma today, driving before them Japanese forces who were abandoning prepared defense positions without even attempting a stand.

The British already had thrust more than 40 miles into Burma's Arakan Province, but observers warned that it may take them weeks to penetrate the treacherous terrain ahead and reach their probable objective, the strategic sea and air base of Akyab, 60 miles to the southeast.

Allied planes were roaming the sky over the front virtually without opposition in contrast to the situation a year ago when the Japanese drove the British out of Burma.

Though the British described the operation as "indistinguishable from any other patrol action," Chinese sources in Chungking already were hailing it as the first step in the promised Allied offensive to reopen the Burma Road supply route to China.

CHUNGKING, Dec. 20 (UP).—Authoritative military sources told the United Press today that the Chinese army was ready to attack Japanese-held Burma in cooperation with the British forces now moving into the territory under command of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

"A counter-attack in Burma is a pre-requisite to turning the tables in the whole of East Asia," the sources said.

Ta Kung Pao said: "It is the beginning of the long-heralded counter-attack in Burma. The Allies must grasp this great opportunity and continue their efforts in order to complete the whole job of driving the Japanese out."

The New China Daily commented:

"We welcome new developments and hope they will continue."

Stalin Inspires All of Humanity

World Leaders Hail Stalin Role

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT. *Letter to Stalin, Oct. 8, 1941. Printed in Department of State Bulletin, Oct. 11, 1941. Delivered to Stalin by Harriman:*

"How thrilled all of us are because of the gallant defense of the Soviet armies. [I assure you] of our great determination to be of every possible material assistance."

WINSTON CHURCHILL. *Speech to House of Commons, Sept. 8, 1942:*

"It was an experience of great interest to meet Stalin . . . It is very fortunate for Russia to have this great, rugged war chief at her head in her agony. Stalin is a man of massive and strong personality, suitable to the stormy times in which he has lived.

"He is a man of inexhaustible courage and will power, a man direct and even blunt in speech, which, as one borught up in the House of Commons, I do not fail to appreciate, especially when I have something to say of my own. Above all, Stalin is a man with that saving sense of humor, which is of high importance to all men and to all nations, and particularly to great men and to great leaders. Stalin also left upon me the impression of deep, cool wisdom and complete absence of illusion of any kind."

PREMIER JUAN NEGRIN. *Speech in London, reported Aug. 18, 1941:*

"Stalin, great friend of Spain, leader of a magnificent brother people for whose success in the epic struggle of these days we offer fervent prayers—Stalin, with whom all liberals and democrats, whatever their ideological differences, share the common hope of finding for mankind new ways of civilization and progress!"

LORD BEAVERBROOK. *Address before American Publishers Association, April 23, 1942:*

" . . . Communism under Stalin has produced the most valiant fighting army in Europe. Communism under Stalin has provided us with examples of patriotism equal to the finest annals of history. Communism under Stalin has won the applause and admiration of all the Western nations. Communism under Stalin has produced the best generals in this war."

WENDELL L. WILLKIE. *Sept. 28, 1942:*

"You may agree or disagree with him, condemn or praise the Russian social system, but don't discount his abilities or his purpose, for no man can leave Stalin's presence these days without admiration for his devotion to the cause of saving his people from the barbarous thrusts of Hitler's merciless hordes."

"He knows the Russian people and he is resolved that their homeland shall be saved from any foreign intruder."

W. AVERILL HARRIMAN. *Address at a banquet given by the National Commander of the American Legion for its Executive Committee in the Indianapolis Athletic Club, broadcast nationally by the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:15, Nov. 6, 1941:*

"I have been particularly urged to tell you something about Stalin personally. He is direct in his dealings. He sits on the other side of the table from you and asks tough questions. If he does not like the answers, he says so. He is equally direct in showing his satisfaction. He works tirelessly and makes decisions quickly and with confidence. He knows about the problems of supply of his army. There is no doubt he is the brain directing the Russian armies. He shows amazing knowledge of the details of equipment, and in fact even corrected Beaverbrook on the horsepower of the Merlin-Rolls Royce engine in the latest type Hurricane. He sees the amusing side of things too and can laugh even in serious conversation."

Stalin Commends Collective Farmers

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (ICN).—The Soviet press carries the following telegrams from Stalin to the secretaries of the Gorky and Ivanovo regional committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"Please convey my fraternal greetings and the appreciation of the Red Army to the men and women collective farmers of the Gorky region who collected 60 million rubles for the Red Army Fund to build Valerii Chkalov plane squadrons."

"Please convey my fraternal greetings and the appreciation of the Red Army to the men and women collective farmers of the Ivanovo region who collected 65 million, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand rubles for the Red Army Fund to build an 'Ivanovo Collective Farmer' tank column."

At the Helm of the Soviet State

By Hans Berger

Today, on the 21st of December Joseph Stalin, the leader of the victory of Moscow, Lenin's greatest disciple, is sixty-three years old. All freedom-loving people look upon this man with admiration and wish him long life, trusting him as a stalwart champion in the fight for freedom, for national independence, for the lasting friendship and the close cooperation between the peoples and the United Nations. They know that the heroic stand of the Soviet people and their Red Army, under Stalin's leadership, has created the preconditions for victory over fascist barbarism and national enslavement.

The peoples of the world realize that they can depend upon Stalin's carrying out the task which the peoples of the Soviet Union have entrusted to him. They realize that the leader of the socialist Soviet Union has not built upon the sands. They realize that this man, in fulfilling his task, is unwaveringly on the side of the peoples. They begin to understand that the entire life-work of Stalin has been a battle for the common man. They understand now that if this far-sighted man was compelled to strike and strike with an iron fist against the enemy within, it was done in defense of the common man everywhere, of world democracy; it was a mighty blow at reaction, at fascism and its agents.

It is not hard to imagine where we would be today, had the policy of Stalin not prevailed, had not the Soviet Union pursued the Leninist-Stalinist course. There would be today no hope of victory over the Axis. The doors to the darkest period in the history of the human race would be wide open.

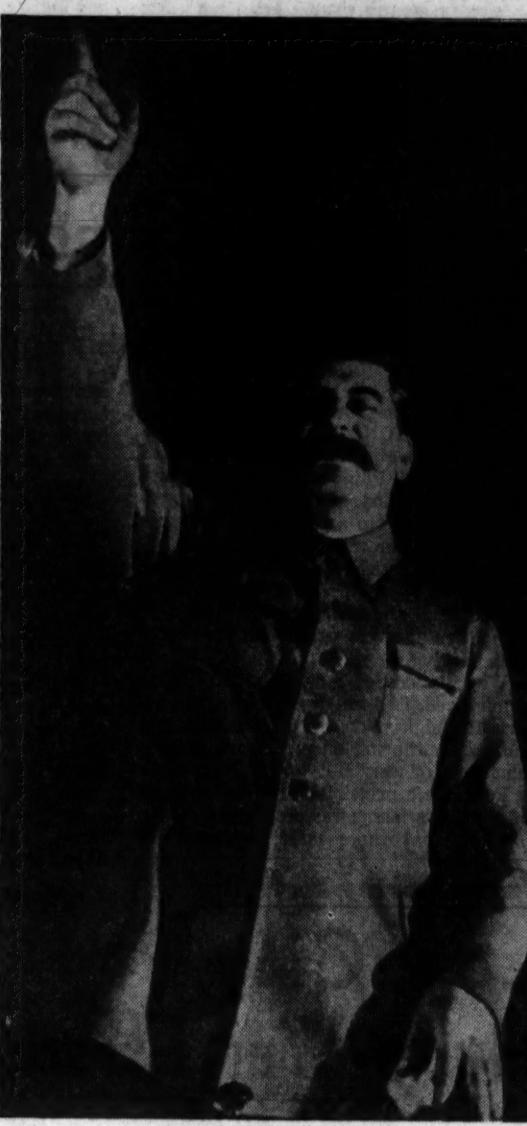
BULWARK OF FREEDOM

England would be already a Nazi prize, victim of the onrush of 300 German divisions, and we Americans would be in a truly desperate situation. Following Dunkirk, the British people, under the leadership of Churchill, fought heroically against the onslaught of Hitler's airforce. But the decisive reason that Hitler knew that as long as the Soviet Union existed, there existed the bulwark of freedom for all peoples and that fascism could not score a decisive victory without destroying this bulwark.

Despite the 23-year attempt on the part of a clique of reactionary British, French and American imperialists to destroy the Soviet Union, despite all the interventions of the imperialists and their strenuous efforts to set up and strengthen Hitler and German imperialism as their own appointed gendarmes against the Soviet Union—Stalin never confused the people with the crimes of their temporary and all too often pitiful leaders.

For Stalin's path has always been lighted by socialist principles, from which he has never swerved. His has been a path leading to the realization of freedom for the common man, for that enormous majority of the down-trodden and oppressed. He has been a battle against the exploitation of man by man; against national oppression; against the oppression of any human being by reason of his color, race, or sex; against the debasement of man, who has the capabilities and whose task it is to make of this earth an abode of happiness and the highest culture for all.

The genius of Stalin, recognized by Lenin long before the October Revolution, is the genius of a man who, as none other, has mastered Marxist-Leninist theory as a guide to action. He is one who knows how to let his gaze roam over the decades and the centuries, and how to synthesize it all with the tasks of the day and with the prime tasks of each historical situation, with all its complicated circumstances. He is one who has been able to enrich the enormous treasure—house of Marxist-Leninist theory with new experiences and with fresh and keen perceptions, and further to develop



PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN

that theory and to put it into practice with an iron will, without which no great work can succeed.

EIGHT YEARS AGO

Let us take by way of example the year 1934. This was a year when the anti-Soviet crusade was on. Slandering its achievements and disparaging Stalin on the one hand, and on the other hand, expressing admiration for Mussolini's "good side" and intriguing with Hitler and the Japanese militarists against the USSR, was the favorite sport of many statesmen, of reactionary Social-Democratic leaders, and of a whole raft of literary hucksters. It was in this year that Stalin, in his report to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated:

"Still others think that war should be organized by a 'superior race,' say, the German 'Race,' against an 'inferior race,' primarily against the Slavs, that only such a war can provide a way out of the situation because it is the mission of the superior race to fertilize the 'inferior race' and rule over it. Let us assume that this queer theory, which is as far removed from science as heaven is from earth, is put into practice. What will come of it? It is well known that ancient Rome regarded the ancestors of the present-day Germans and French in the same way that the representatives of the 'superior race' now regard the Slavic ancient tribes. It is well known that ancient Rome treated them as an 'inferior race,' to 'great Rome,' and between themselves let it be said, ancient Rome had some grounds for this, which cannot be said about the representatives of the present 'superior race.' But what came of it? The result was that the non-Romans, i.e., all the 'barbarians,' united against the common enemy, hurled themselves against Rome and overthrew it. The question arises: what guarantee is there that the claims of the representatives of the present 'superior race' will not

lead to the same deplorable results? What guarantee is there that the fascists—literary politicians in Berlin will be more fortunate than the ancient and experienced conquerors in Rome? Would it not be more correct to assume that the opposite will be the case?"

NO LIKE ANALYSIS

One may look through the speeches of all the statesmen of that year and the years that followed, and one will not find an analysis like Stalin's, which, despite the fact that the conditions at the moment did not seem to warrant such conclusions, predicted what seemed then to many altogether unlikely, the union of all the freedom-loving peoples and nations against Hitler Germany. Four years after those words were spoken, in September, 1938, the leader, then, of the British Empire, Neville Chamberlain, said:

"My good friends, this is the second time in our history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honor. . . . I believe it is peace for our time."

How remote the meaning of Stalin's words, spoken in 1934, still appeared to be in 1940, as the Dailies, the Chamberlains, and the Hoovers strove to launch the Finnish war and to make common cause with the Nazi barbarians against the Soviet Union. The peoples can now see how important it is to listen carefully and without prejudice to what that great leader, Joseph Stalin, has to say, and to study his works. That is more true than ever in the present time, and in those difficult and complicated times which we have yet to live through, before victory and a just peace are attained by the United Nations.

GIFT OF VISION

Let us reflect on how backward, industrially and agriculturally, the Soviet Union was down to the year

1930. What a power of vision, what an insight into the varying needs of the popular masses of the Soviet Union, what profound knowledge of the creative powers of the common man when freed from all the old shackles, what confidence in the working class as the leading social force for the building of Socialism in the single Soviet State, are revealed in the plans for the industrialization of the USSR and the collectivization of agriculture, as worked out upon Stalin's initiative and carried out under his leadership. The Soviet Union, in the twenty-five years of its industrial and technical life, "has been able," in Vice-President Wallace's words, "to learn that which had taken us in the United States one hundred years to develop." Had not Stalin possessed this gift of vision, had he not been able, with Marxist-Leninist principles, to inspire and guide the Soviet peoples in the realization of this gigantic plan, world civilization would be doomed to fascist enslavement.

MARXIST-LENINIST

Had not the Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, built up the new mighty Socialist industry and developed democracy to new, Socialist heights, there would not have been achieved that moral unity of the Soviet peoples which makes every man, every woman, every child ready and willing to fight for his country because they know that what they are defending is their own well-being, their own freedom, their new Socialist society.

While Stalin, the Marxist-Leninist, realized that in certain inevitable stages of historical development only the modern bourgeoisie was in a position to create modern industrial civilization—as was the case in our own country following the successful war against the slaveocracy—he knew, however, that in the Soviet Union, as Lenin had taught, the working class in alliance with the peasants, under the leadership of the Communist Party, was ripe and willing for this gigantic task; that the working class and the peasantry allied with it possessed every capability, every qualification for the great historic task of industrializing the USSR, and modernizing its agriculture upon a wholly new and socialist basis—without exploitation, without economic crises, without creating antagonistic classes, without national oppression and the plundering of foreign lands, the masses of the people.

Under Stalin's leadership the peoples of the Soviet Union have performed this task in a manner entirely new. History knows of no other such gigantic up-building of industry, in so short a time, of such enthusiasm on the part of the people, of such heroism in the work of socialist construction. For the first time in history it has been shown that the socialist idea of labor for the common weal is inseparably bound up with the individual, and that it represents an incomparably greater creative force than does every other society, a fact which is evident likewise on the military terrain.

STALIN'S POLICY

Had not the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, succeeded in solving the national question which confronted it, there would not be today the superbly united Soviet people and its Red Army fighting the battle of mankind on its most decisive front. The Soviet Power had dozens of Indian, Burmese, Malayan, and Negro problems to solve, as a legacy of czarism. Already before the October Revolution, Stalin, as Lenin's foremost disciple, early manifested his profound Marxist understanding of the national question in all its ramifications. Under Lenin he became People's Commissar for Nationalities; and he was who led the peoples from within; and as they fought their Stalingrads of peacetime labor, the great majority of the peoples of the world did not grasp at once the international significance of this gigantic work.

July 3, 1941.

History shows that there are no invincible armies and never have been. Napoleon's army was considered invincible but it was beaten successively by Russian, English and German armies. Kaiser Wilhelm's German army in the period of the first imperialist war was also considered invincible but it was beaten several times by the Russian and Anglo-French forces and was finally smashed by the Anglo-French forces.

The enemy is cruel and implacable. He is out to seize our lands, watered with our sweat, to seize our grain and oil secured by our labor. He is out to restore the rule of landlords, to restore tsarism, to destroy national culture and the national state existence of the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians, Turks, Tartars, Moldavians, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaijanians, and other free peoples of the Soviet Union, to Germanize them, to convert them into slaves of German princes and barons.

The aim of this national war in defense of our country against the fascist oppressors is not only elimination of the danger hanging over our country, but also aid to all European peoples groaning under the yoke of German fascism.

In this war of liberation we shall not be alone. In this great war we shall have loyal allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people who are enslaved by the Hitlerite despots.

Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties.

It will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies.

24th ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

November 6, 1941.

But the Germans gravely miscalculated. In spite of Hess' efforts, Great Britain and the United States not only have not joined the campaign of the German fascists invaders against USSR; on the contrary, they are in one camp with the USSR against Hitler Germany. The USSR proved not only that it was not isolated; on the contrary, it acquired new allies in Great Britain, the United States and other countries occupied by the Germans.

We have not and cannot have such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories, the subjugation of foreign peoples, regardless of whether it concerns peoples and territories of Europe or peoples and territories of Asia, including Iran. Our first aim consists in liberating our territory and our peoples from the German fascist yoke.

We have not and cannot have such war aims as imposing our will and our regime on the Slavs and other enslaved peoples of Europe who are awaiting our aid. Our aid consists in assisting these people in their liberation struggle against Hitler tyranny and then setting them free to rule on their own land as they desire. No intervention whatever in the internal affairs of other peoples!

them their national freedom and national life.

Had not the policy of Stalin turned the culturally backward masses of the Soviet Union into the most up-and-coming people on the face of the earth; had that policy not created the conditions for the training of millions of men and women in industry, in government, education, science, and art, how today would the Soviet Union be in a position to withstand the impact of the Nazi hordes; how would it be able to transfer and carry on its industry under such difficult conditions; how would it be able to solve all the tremendous and difficult military and organizational problems which the present war has imposed upon it?

Had not the Bolsheviks, guided by Lenin and Stalin, in the development of the Communist Party through the constant selection and training of cadres, brought out the best that was in the Soviet people, thereby shaping and developing the instrument for the leadership of the nation, the Soviet Union at the critical hour would not have been able to repel the attack of the Nazi hordes. But the Party of Lenin, which has been led by Stalin since Lenin's death, remains the vanguard organization in which the peoples of the USSR are being put to its severest test, and the fate of man hangs on the outcome. Today, in this war for the survival of the nations, the significance of Stalin becomes clear to the peoples, not merely as a leader of the Soviet people in their hour of greatest trial, but as one of the great champions in the cause of freedom. He now becomes generally recognized as one of those leaders in whom the people can put their trust, as one who has not lost the will, but the strength, the ability, the foresight to make the USSR a bulwark of humanity in the war for human freedom, a key-stone in the coalition for victory.

Stalin at the head of the Soviet peoples, Stalin at the head of the Bolshevik Party, Stalin at the head of the Red Army, which under his guidance has been made into a magnificent modern army, its cadres schooled under his direction, has led in the destruction of the Nazi claim to invincibility. Stalin, the great political and military leader in the war for freedom, is one of those leaders whose history does not too often bring to the fore, but who, when they do appear, serve as a guarantee of victory, of progress, and of liberty for all.

It is fortunate for our nation and for all freedom-loving humanity in these crucial days of history that we have as our friend and ally such a superb leader as Joseph Stalin heading such a great country as the Soviet Union.

By Dick Floyd

BEFORE I WALKED IN HERE A WHILE AGO, I SAW FOUR MEN ENTER THIS SHOP. WHERE ARE THEY?



3. The Case of Dies And Fascist Pelley

Indicted, July, 1942; Convicted of Sedition, August, 1942.

"The little man who wasn't there" when Dies wanted him was William Dudley Pelley. For months following the issuance of a subpoena for Pelley, Dies lamented that Pelley could not be located. Yet, as Representative Adolph Sabath told the House of Representatives on March 11, 1942, "most of this time" Pelley was in Washington, D. C.

Numerous witnesses, including Fritz Kuhn of the German American Bund, described Pelley's activities to the Dies Committee. Kuhn declared flatly that he and Pelley had never disagreed. (Hearings, Volume 6, p. 3792, Aug. 16, 1939), and Henry D. Allen and others told of joint activity carried on by the Bund and Pelley's Silver Shirt Legion.

Even Dies, forced to admit the extent of Pelley's influence, on Aug. 26, 1939, while the alleged "search" for Pelley was under way, declared "you are not dealing with a small-time, small-town fellow . . . he is disseminating, you might say, tons of literature throughout the United States." (Ibid., p. 8184).

The record of the Dies Committee discloses that more than five months elapsed between the date of issuance of the subpoena and Pelley's appearance before the Committee. Pelley's own testimony, when he appeared, raises grave questions concerning Dies' failure to attempt to force Pelley to comply with the subpoena at the time it was issued.

Almost the first words of Pelley's lengthy testimony are these:

"I founded the Silver Legion in 1933, contiguous with the appearance of the so-called New Deal of the Democratic administration, at Asheville, N. C., to propagandize exactly the same principles that Mr. Dies and this committee are engaged in prosecuting right now." (Hearings, Volume 12, pp. 7207-8, Feb. 7, 1940.)

In case of lesser significance, a Congressional Committee might well be condoned for graciously accepting the plaudits of a "constituent." Yet the very terms of Pelley's statement indicate the need for thorough investigation of the possible relationship between Dies and Pelley or other defendants.

The longer Pelley remained in the presence of the Dies Committee, the more revealing his statements became. Declaring his fealty to the Committee whose subpoena he had evaded so easily for many months, Pelley continued:

"One of the things is meeting the committee face to face and learning that they are a fine group of Christian gentlemen. I have had—and I confess it publicly, to go into the records—within the past six weeks a total change of heart toward the work of the Dies Committee." (Ibid., p. 7220).

In its report to the House of Representatives on Jan. 3, 1941, the Dies Committee boasted:

"In 1938, William Dudley Pelley was spreading a million pieces of literature over the country. The religious bigots organized in Pelley's Silver Shirts have now lost their leader. Immediately after Pelley was placed on the stand before our Committee, he ordered the dissolution of his silver-shirred band. We had exposed it out of existence." (Emphasis added). (Investigation of American Propaganda Activities in the United States, Report No. 1, 77th Con., 1st sess., Jan. 3, 1941, p. 7223).

As in the case of Vlerec, Dies' colleagues repeatedly urged him to publicize the full story of Pelley's activities. Representative Samuel Dickstein, appearing before the Committee on April 2, 1940, described Pelley as a "spiritualist, mystic, 'red-baiter,' Jew-hater—that is from the record—and union buster . . . today a self-styled American 'fuehrer.' Fascist No. 1," and charged Pelley "with treason against the United States Government." (Hearings, Volume 12, p. 7232, April 2, 1940).

Pelley evaded the Committee's subpoena for many months without penalty. The record of the Committee reveals that he likewise failed to comply with his verbal promise to submit for the record names of Silver Shirt leaders and pertinent information about the organization. (Hearings, Volume 6, p. 4228, Aug. 28, 1939).

Time and a Federal Grand Jury investigation have completely invalidated Dies' false claim. Time and the findings of the Grand Jury have sharpened the necessity for a thorough investigation of Martin Dies that his role in relation to those indicted may be made clear.

The continuation of the Silver Shirts, and Mr. Dies' baseless boast

Solomon Indicted in Stirrup Case



Former Deputy City Comptroller Milton Solomon was held on an indictment Saturday on charges of attempted grand larceny for an alleged attempt to obtain an \$8,000 retainer with the promise that he had sufficient influence to kill an amendment on stirrup-pump legislation.

His arrest climaxed an investigation by William Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation who charged that he attempted to "steal" property owned by the Triangle Appliance Corporation and Maurice Holt, to wit, \$8,000, by means of false and fraudulent misrepresentations and pretenses made by the defendant that he was in position to control the action of Walter Hart, member of the city council in connection with certain proposed legislation relative to stirrup-pump pumps.

Solomon was released on \$1,000 bail for arraignment today in Grand Rapids.

WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY
Indicted, July, 1942; Convicted of Sedition, August, 1942.

are given new meaning in the light of Pelley's testimony. His pledge to abolish his organization, a pledge ignored the moment he left the confines of the committee room, was not the result of the Dies Committee's pressure nor of belated realization by Pelley of the evils of his activity. The record is clear. Mr. Pelley told the Dies Committee:

"I subscribe to that so completely and with the work which has been done by the Dies Committee—and I have expressed it outside in publications—that if its work continues and goes on, the Silver Shirt Legion stops. We have no more use for it . . . I would say yes, with my blessing (that the Silver Shirt Legion will immediately fold up) if the Dies Committee will go ahead." (Op. Cit., p. 7247).

It should be noted that the essence of this statement was repeated by Pelley last week on the witness stand in Indianapolis prior to his conviction on eleven charges of sedition.

The Dies Committee did not destroy Pelley's influence.

Neither did it pursue the reports of its investigator, Robert Barker, that Pelley was "in correspondence with several members of Congress here, I see, and secretaries to leaders in the German-American Bund," and that Pelley received money in large sums from people in the United States and in foreign countries. (Hearings, Volume 6, p. 4228, Aug. 28, 1939).

Pelley evaded the Committee's subpoena for many months without penalty. The record of the Committee reveals that he likewise failed to comply with his verbal promise to submit for the record names of Silver Shirt leaders and pertinent information about the organization. (Hearings, Volume 6, p. 4228, Aug. 28, 1939).

Quoting Dr. Karantseva, Assistant People's Commissar of Health Protection, the report states that 200,000 evacuated children are now being brought up in children's homes in 24 regions of the Russian Soviet Republic alone (RSFSR). Chelyabinsk and Kirov have 200 institutions each for such children.

To go ahead with this child care program, it was necessary to get buildings and furnishings ready, and organize catering services. The work was handled by neighboring collective farms, which made them

selves "patrons" of various schools.

Among those who will entertain are Ludwig Satz, noted Yiddish actor, and the Ukrainian Chorus.

Tickets for the meeting are 15 cents. They may be obtained at Seward Park High School on the evening of the meeting or in advance, 274 East Second Street; Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Streets; or Madison House 226 Madison Street.

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Nurseries Will Help Solve the 'Labor Need' --Release N.J. Mothers for Production.



N.J. Nursery Lack Impedes Output

By Eric Webber

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 20.—This city along with Trenton, Newark, and Camden are war production centers. They all need workers, but:

1 Housing facilities are filled to saturation point. Men and women are living in attics, cellars, sub-standard wooden shacks, trailer camps, old tin and cardboard hovels thrown up arbitrarily along inland roads. They go weeks without baths, become demoralized, ill, are forced to stay away from the production line for lack of sleep.

2 In the meantime, more and more workers are needed to keep the machines going... to keep production up. They can't be brought in from the outside because of the lack of housing. Federal and local red-tape is blocking the erection of Federal housing projects. Big real estate interests lobby against it.

3 Machines lie idle. Production lags. Management calls for more help. But there's no response. And yet... in each of these communities, thousands of women are compelled to stand idly by in the very heart of this chaos. They want to work but they can't. They have kids and no place to leave them. Thus the solution of the nursery problem would partially alleviate the housing and man shortage by permitting local women to get in production.

In the face of this picture, it has been estimated that in New Jersey by spring nearly 90 per cent of the war workers in some plants will be women.

He blamed out-moded anti-unionism among city officials "so tied up in old pre-war ways," that they "try to hold one section of the people back while the rest of the country moves forward."

Ellie Ranen, director of staff relations of New York's Department of Welfare, spoke from management's side for a department that doesn't suffer from anti-unionism.

UNIONISM "WORKS" His department has dealt officially with Welfare Local 1 for seven years and "it works," he told the convention. Labor-management collaboration helped formulate policy and proved particularly valuable in advancing an outstanding war activity record, he said.

Ranen called for establishment of an agency for mediation and settlement of government disputes.

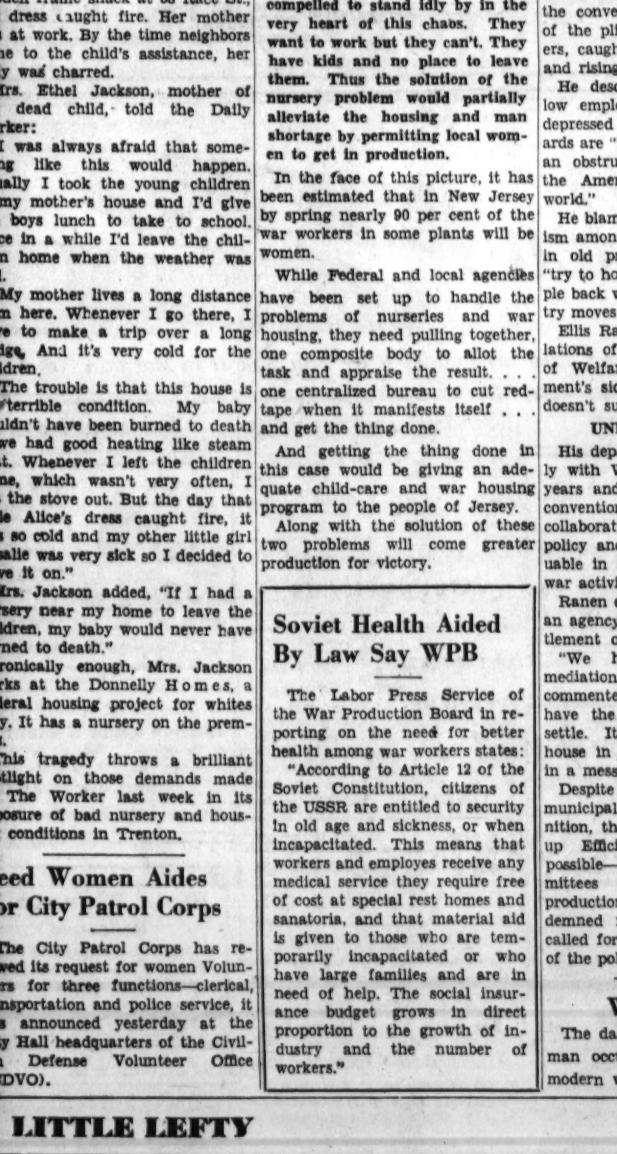
"We handle conciliation and mediation for everybody else," he commented. "On our own we don't have the sense to sit down and settle. It's time to put our own house in order. Our own house is in a mess right now."

Despite difficulties in winning municipal and departmental recognition, the convention voted to set up Efficiency Councils wherever possible—labor-management committees to stimulate maximum production. Other resolutions condemned racial discrimination and called for a new drive for abolition of the poll tax.

What a Cost! The daily cost to France of German occupation would build 2,500 modern workmen's homes.

The City Patrol Corps has renewed its request for women volunteers for three functions—clerical, transportation and police service, it was announced yesterday at the City Hall headquarters of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office (CDVO).

LITTLE LEFTY



Low City Pay Hurts War Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

for salaries \$1,200 to \$2,100...

3 A 10 per cent wage adjustment for salaries over \$2,100 a year...

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1. A 15 per cent wage increase in base pay.

2. Maintenance of Feld-Hamilton increments...

DEPRESSED CLASS

The convention mapped a wide series of activities designed to win Board of Estimate support, without which even favorable City Council action is meaningless.

Henry W. Wenning, union national secretary-treasurer, brought the convention an over-all picture of the plight of government workers, caught between frozen salaries and rising living costs.

He described their 3,500,000 fellow employees as a "sub-strata, a depressed class," whose low standards are "becoming a hindrance and an obstruction to the struggles of the American people for a free world."

He blamed out-moded anti-unionism among city officials "so tied up in old pre-war ways," that they "try to hold one section of the people back while the rest of the country moves forward."

And getting the thing done in this case would be giving an adequate child-care and war housing program to the people of Jersey.

Along with the solution of these two problems will come greater production for victory.

Soviet Health Aided By Law Say WPB

The Labor Press Service of the War Production Board in reporting on the need for better health among war workers states:

"According to Article 12 of the Soviet Constitution, citizens of the USSR are entitled to security in old age and sickness, or when incapacitated. This means that workers and employees receive any medical service they require free of cost at special rest homes and sanatoria, and that material aid is given to those who are temporarily incapacitated or who have large families and are in need of help. The social insurance budget grows in direct proportion to the growth of industry and the number of workers."

What a Cost!

The daily cost to France of German occupation would build 2,500 modern workmen's homes.

THE IDEAL GIFT

EVERYTHING WAS GOING ALONG SHIP SHAPE—UNTIL A KIND HEARTED SAILOR BEGAN FEEDING THE SEA GULLS—

AH! THOSE SEAGULLS ARE GIVING US ANOTHER LEAD—I JUST LOVE THOSE 'BIRDS!!!

WUNDERBAR!! THEY'RE BETTER THAN A SEXTANT AND COMPASS—

APOLOGIA

SPECIAL TO FRED WRIGHT THE N.Y.U. CARTOONIST SORRY!!

MAYBE I WAS THINKING OF RICHARD WRIGHT HE'S GOOD TOO!

THE WORKER

A Worker's Xmas Gift!

HERE'S a lasting gift for your personal friends, one to remind them of your interest throughout the year...

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THE WORKER

35 East 13th St., N. Y. City

Murray Submits Manpower Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

to continue the haphazard method of having the contracting agency issue contracts so as to create crises in manpower and then seek to utilize the Manpower Commission as a fire department squad to meet these continuing crises."

ENLARGED APPROPRIATION

"Contracts and available material must be correlated with the manpower requirements and supply," Murray added. "Total mobilization cannot be restricted to manpower but must embrace mobilization of material resources as well."

GUARANTEED MINIMUM

Workers in critical plants or areas, Murray said, should also be guaranteed a minimum weekly wage equal to his average earnings for a 40 hour week, or where an industry or plant has been requested to work or operate on a longer work week to minimum wage which includes average overtime payments.

Murray outlined conditions on which workers should be permitted to leave critical plants or areas. Workers he said, should be permitted to leave for a higher skilled jobs or to obtain full-time employment if he is working only part time or for compelling personal reasons.

When it is necessary to transfer workers to plants where there is a manpower shortage, Murray urged that there should also be an inspection to see that the plant to which workers are shifted meet all necessary requirements for health and working conditions.

Transfers of workers should be made within the area where there is a manpower shortage if this possible, Murray suggested, before workers are brought in from other regions.

An important safeguard proposed by Murray is that when workers are transferred to new jobs they should be guaranteed the prevailing wage on this job—plus an additional guarantee that they will receive additional compensation if their old job paid higher wages.

Your Income Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

are a single person, is \$249, and \$116 if married.

However, if your gross income is more than \$3,000 it will pay for you to find out more details about various tax deductions that you may be allowed. For instance, your union dues and assessments are deductible; fares, telephones and other incidentals which were necessitated by your business activities. If you have accidental losses like a fire, robbery or theft, these too are deductible. In short, all expenses which helped produce income or accident losses are deductible, and you can find out more information about it if you will write to the Treasury Department, Custom House, New York, or to any other Collector of Internal Revenue in your District.

One of the best expedients to lighten your tax burden would be to begin to accumulate from now on, special Treasury Department Tax Savings Notes, which are acceptable for payment of your taxes.

Remember, that the Government has many ways and means of finding out your income, and that heavy penalties are provided for willful evasion of tax payments. The mere fact that you are short of funds, is no excuse, and will not relieve you of your tax payments, nor does the Government require that you produce cash by resorting to loan sharks or other means that will put you into financial difficulties.

INSTALLMENT PLAN

The Treasury Department is willing to arrange a reasonable install-

ment plan in case you cannot meet your tax payments in cash, and the Government will not charge you more than 6 per cent for any delay if it will be convinced that your statement is honest and that there is no case of tax evasion.

If your deductions from gross income because of some special reasons are more than about 6 per cent of the gross income, it may not pay for you to use Form 1040A with the above mentioned chart.

In such case, even if you make less than \$3,000 a year it may pay for you to use the regular Form 1040 which is very simple in its make-up and the Government will have many of its tax agents placed in banks and department stores to aid and advise you freely.

If you use the regular form, credit

for each dependent is \$350 instead of \$385. You probably contributed this year some portion of your income to various war or charitable agencies. You will be allowed to include all your contributions as a reduction from income up to 15 per cent of such income.

The fact that you do not receive

returns from the Government, is no excuse for not filing a return, and it would be advisable for everyone to begin right now to prepare vari-

ous data on work sheets and not to wait for the last minute, which is March 15, 1943. The little trouble and difficulty that this may cause you is greatly compensated by the knowledge that your contribution will help to defeat the Axis forces.

INCOME TAX

Gross Income Amount of Tax

more than \$1,200 to \$2,100...

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THE MUSIC ROOM

.... THE MUSIC ROOM

Will Solve Your Wartime Christmas Problems with

VICTOR RECORDS

Say Merry Christmas with "The Gift That Keeps on Giving"

SUPERB SYMPHONIES

BESTROVSKY No. 7 IN A MAJOR Toscanini & Phil. Symph. of N. Y. D.M. 317.....\$5.77

LEONARD NO. 1 IN C. (Spring) Koussevitzky & Boston Symphony Orch. D.M. 655.....\$4.72

BRANDT NO. 1 IN E. Toscanini & N.R.C. Symph. D.M. 578.....\$5.77

ARTUR RUBINSTEIN IN GREGO VARIOUS WORKS (Spring) P. O. Mandry & Phila. Orchestra D.M. 500.....\$5.67

Vladimir Horowitz TOSCANINI NO. 1 IN B FLAT MINOR. Toscanini & N.R.C. Symph. D.M. 500.....\$5.24

JASCHA HEIFETZ IN ST. SAENS INTERO RONDO CAPOCCIOSO Symph. D.M. 500.....\$1.05

SONGS AMERICA LOVES

BALLAD FOR AMERICANS Paul Robeson, American Peoples Chorus—P. 20.....\$1.57

NEGRO SPIRITUALS Dorothy Maynor & Male Chorus—M. 79.....\$3.67

AVE MARIA SCHUBERT Anderson—A. 1510.....\$1.95

EARLY AMERICAN BALLADS John Jacob Niles—M. 94.....\$3.67

The MUSIC ROOM

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* MAIL

A Day in the Life of a Yardmaster

12:00—The second road man pulls in with 80 cars, tying up the last clear track in the yard. Must have at least one track clear by 2:30 so the troop train to pull in, yardmaster Cominsky says to himself; and we'll have to get the other tracks switched out and make up the trains for the outbound road men.

12:30—Yardmaster Cominsky asks the crew dispatcher to call an extra engine for 2:30. After a few minutes on the phone, the crew dispatcher tells him he can't get any switchmen with their eight hours rest up until 5 o'clock. Too much work, and short an engine as well. It will be Hell's own job getting a track clear for the troop train.

1:00—Cominsky talks into the yard loudspeaker. "John, hello, John. Drop whatever you're doing and get to work on Track 7. Got to have that clear for the troop train."

2:00—John phones from the other end of the yard: "Car derailed on track seven. That bum switch jumped over again." Cominsky lets go for a minute under his breath in Polish. Then he says into the phone, "Can you get it back yourself, John, or you need the hook?"

"We can get it back ourselves, but it'll take a few minutes. Won't be able to have even clear by 2:30."

"All right, John. Do what you can."

2:30—Inspecting the troop train on the main line. Not supposed to do that according to the book because it ties up the inbound main, but it can't be helped; no place for it in the yard. The car-knockers hurry along tapping the wheels and looking for hot boxes, while the soldiers lean out the car windows cracking jokes. Cominsky sees the inbound mail come to a stop at the block signal two miles back. Delaying the mail, the big shots will raise hell today.

2:40—The troop train, inspected, rolls away down the track, and the inbound mail thunders after it. But Cominsky had to call one of his industrial engines to deliver the troop train to the Pennsy; that means the industries won't get switched today. More delay and more hell raised. Walking back to the yard office, he lights a cigarette. What else could he do? If he took John off the lead to deliver the troop train, the yard work wouldn't get done, and the three out-bound road men would be held up this evening...

What Causes These Tie-Ups?

All this is a fairly typical example of what happens day after day in certain Chicago yards, and what happens undoubtedly in hundreds of other yards across the country.

What is responsible for tie-ups in the yards like the one described above? It isn't the switchmen's fault that there aren't enough of them to go around, or that they can't work 24 hours a day. It isn't the fault of the yard master; he was doing the best he could with the men and equipment available. What causes the tie-ups are two kinds of shortages: equipment shortage (in his case engines and yard rackage) and manpower shortage.

Pooling Resources Is the Answer

Maybe while Cominsky struggles with the log-jam in his own yard, he looks across the main line and sees the adjacent yard of another railroad half empty. If only he could bring in his troop train on one of their tracks—or maybe as the crew dispatcher wonders where to find men to man the engines, some other road in Chicago has extra men who can't get a full week's work.

There are rumors going around the yards that President Whitney is urging the companies to set up joint extra boards in main railroad centers—that is, to pool their extra switchmen, brakemen and enginemen, so that when one road runs into a jam, it can borrow men from other roads which may not be so hard pressed at the moment.

Government Operation Is the Logical Answer

Another obvious answer is for the roads to pool their equipment, engines, cars, and above all, terminal facilities—yard tracks, storage space, warehouses.

The Office of Defense Transportation has failed to persuade the roads to completely pool equipment or men. As the threat of a rail union looms larger, more and more railroad workers are coming to the conclusion already reached by Whitney of the Trainmen, that the only answer lies in government operation.

More Women Workers
The number of woman factory wage earners increased by more than half a million during the first year of war, Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins reported this week. This did not include office and other clerical employees, sales-women, officials, technical and supervisory personnel.

Panhandle Miners Repudiate Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, Dec. 20.—The four-day convention of District 6 (Ohio and W. Va. Panhandle) of the United Mine Workers, just concluded here, while it did not formally repudiate the disruptive policies of John L. Lewis, reflected the sincere patriotism of the Ohio Valley coal miners.

The first official action of the Convention, during the first day's session was unanimous approval of messages of greetings to President Roosevelt, the heroic defenders of Stalingrad, Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur. This was followed by greetings to China and Britain.

Leading a list of resolutions which were also adopted unanimously was one demanding immediate passage of the Tolson Bill for a completely centralized war economy. The delegates took a vigorous stand for passage of anti-political tax legislation, as well as for the Guffey Jenkins Coal Bill.

The miners took advantage of their first district convention since 1928 to call upon the International Union to grant their district full autonomy (District 6 of the UMWIA is only semi-autonomous). The other resolutions paid tribute to the miners in the armed forces and special honor to those who have already given their lives; supported the Marstonian Bill for free transportation to soldiers on furlough; urged the creation of a legal department in the district; called for a reduction of Ohio old-age pension limit to 55 years and demanded a law for compulsory wash-houses in West Virginia.

There was a thorough discussion by all delegates on safety in the mines, on experiences with the 1941-42 contract and consideration of wage scales in preparation for the course of the discussion the miners freely expressed their many serious economic grievances and other mine problems. This entire exchange of opinion had the tenor of "recognizing the full importance of the world-wide conflict in which our nation is engaged, and the vital role which coal plays in the production of war material."

COAL PRODUCTION
One is inclined to ask, "Yes, that's all very nice, but what did they do about coal production?" On this matter, even the Officers' Report took a very positive stand and it is interesting to quote in part from the section of the Officers' Report dealing with Production and the War Effort:

"Our Organization stands for the winning of the war and the winning of the peace. We believe in doing everything possible to support our country and its Allies towards prosecuting this war to a successful conclusion."

A statement presented to Sikorski for the delegation pledged the wholehearted assistance, material and moral, of Polish-American labor for a free and democratic Poland to arise at the end of this

Gen. Sikorski Lauds U.S. Labor in War

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—General Vladyslaw Sikorski, premier of the Polish government-in-exile, paid a warm tribute to labor when a group of outstanding American-Polish trade unionists conferred with him in his suite at the Drake Hotel for an hour.

"The war will be won as much by the workers in production as by the front line fighters," Sikorski declared.

Leo Krzycki, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, introduced the delegation to the premier. They represented the American Polish Trade Union Council composed of AFL and CIO unions with more than 60,000 members of Polish descent.

ALL-OUT AID

"The delegation appreciated your firm stand for an all-out fight against Hitlerism," Joseph Pyzik, president of the council, told the War Effort:

"Our Organization stands for the winning of the war and the winning of the peace. We believe in doing everything possible to support our country and its Allies towards prosecuting this war to a successful conclusion."

High Cost of Living:

According to government figures the cost of food has increased 7.8 per cent since the middle of May.

The cost of fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh fish—not controlled by OPA—up 21 per cent.

In other words, price control regulations have helped to keep food prices down, but they haven't done a thorough job. And they won't do a thorough job until they are revised so that consumers can understand them and can help to enforce them.

Nutrition for Auto Workers:

Victor G. Reuther, War Policy Director of the United Auto Workers, reports to the Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, a lack of good food service in some factories in Detroit as one of the most important causes of labor dissatisfaction. In some plants it has led to protest strikes on the part of workers.

Reuther said he was glad to learn more about the efforts of the Nutrition in Industry phase of the National Nutrition Program of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and would make good use of the nutrition educational material available.

How important labeling will be in controlling the cost of living will depend on the character of the new price regulations which Mr. Henderson says are to be issued shortly. Labor wants dollars and cents price ceilings—uniform from store to store—like the ceilings established on stockcars. All indications are, however, that such ceilings are not being planned on food prices.

Useful Reading:

A new booklet that should be part of every American housewife's library is called "Take Care of Household Rubber." Issued jointly by OPA and the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, it summarizes rubber care for the home-maker on every common item of use.

These two agencies have issued two other new booklets on conservation for the homemaker. They are, "How to Make Your Ironing Equipment Last Longer," and "How to Make Your Washing Machine Last Longer."

All three of the foregoing booklets are available through the Consumer Division, Region 1, Office of the OPA at 350 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Gas Ration Cards Are Revamped

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI)—A 60-hour ban on gasoline sales to 7,500,000 private motorists in 17 Eastern states ends at midnight tonight, with a revamping of both the gas and fuel oil rationing systems due to get underway tomorrow.

Price Chief Leon Henderson authorized filling stations to resume sales at 12:01 A. M. Monday, but reduced the value of "B" and "C" ration coupons from four to three gallons. The value of the basic "A" coupon was left unchanged at three gallons.

Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes meanwhile arranged to meet at the White House tomorrow with Henderson, Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes and Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman to lay ground work for overhauling the rationing structure. Byrnes asked the officials to report any defects in existing rationing policies and machinery, and to suggest remedial action.

Henderson said the government had no intention at this time of clamping the lid more tightly on pleasure driving by further cuts in "A" rations, pointing out that war workers hold a large share of these cards and "to saddle them with additional difficulties would only mean that everyone would lose in the long run."

Women Bus Drivers Make Blood Donation

Thirty women members of Teamsters Local 660 in Los Angeles donated blood at the local Red Cross Blood Donor Center, W. A. Kellogg, secretary of the local, reports. All of the donors are regularly employed as chauffeurs by the Landier Transit Company, which supplied a bus to transport the group. Arrangements for the donation were made by Mamie Hale, union stewardess.

New All-Time Record
The output of coke and its chemical by-products has been increased to a new all-time record to provide arms and supplies for the fighting men of the United Nations and production is still being expanded, Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold L. Ickes reported.

QUESTION: How to assure employment stabilization with increased productivity?

Answer: It is important for the worker to know not only that his wage rates are stabilized, but that his employment is stabilized, that the speeding up of production does not automatically throw him out of a job. This can be met by the establishment of long-term production schedules, including the allocation of raw materials for each productive plant.

A special variation of this problem is to be found on the waterfront, where there is no possible

necessary, however, to find particular policies which will meet this situation and give the worker an incentive to hasten the completion of his job even though it means that it shortens the period of his employment.

Finally, labor should have the assurance that the government will recapture those excess profits which the employers have gained by directly exploiting the patriotic appeal to the workers. Something in this direction has been done by the President's Committee on Revision of Army and Navy Contracts to bring down prices because of production increases, among other factors. A more general and effective application of this policy will encourage the resort to increasing productivity of labor and providing them with a certain basic maintenance whether they are working or not, and giving them an incentive wage for the period of active employment.

And here it is clear that the only possible way that can be done is to guarantee the worker a minimum wage for the duration of the war, making a careful selection of efficient working forces and providing them with a certain basic maintenance whether they are working or not, and giving them an incentive wage for the period of active employment.

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INTERVIEW WITH PHIL WRIGLEY ON JIM CROW

Cub Owner Says Jim Crow Must Go in Order to Have National Unity to Win War Against Axis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Although Philip Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs, acknowledges that the entry of Negro baseball players into the major leagues is essential to "national unity," it is obvious that a new, tremendous and broad campaign, emanating from all walks of life, must be initiated if Negro stars are to be on the rosters of the big league teams this Spring.

Mr. Wrigley invited William Patterson, a member of the Citizens' Committee for the Integration of Negroes Into Organized Baseball, to visit him at his office, after all the other club magnates had ignored the request of a CIO committee for an audience with them, while the club owners were in session at the Palmer House, Chicago, two weeks ago.

In a cordial conversation with Patterson, the Cub owner stated:

"I want to admit that it has got to come and I am all for it. But in my opinion the time is not yet ripe for Negro players to get into the big leagues."

SCORES

St. John 51, Oklahoma 43.
Seton Hall 3, Niagara 26.
St. Lawrence 38, Stevens 35.
Rochester 36, Cornell 35 (Over-time).
Tennessee 51, Duke 33.
Siena 55, Fort Dix 49.
Providence 73, Vermont 37.
Duquesne 53, Muskingum 28.
Notre Dame 46, Purdue 43.

Canisius 57, Cortland 47.
Buffalo 25, RPI 31.
St. Bonaventure 49, Alfred 29.
Toledo 76, Youngstown 51.
Worcester T. 54, Boston U. 52.
Overtime.
Ohio U. 51, Cincinnati 37.
Minnesota 50, North Dakota 34.
Western Reserve 73, Ohio Wesleyan 51.
Penn 35, Fort Meade 30.
Toledo 76, Youngstown 51.



Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade present their annual XMAS EVE

BALE

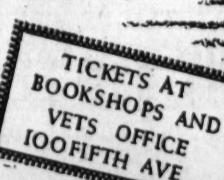
Pete Johnson and
Albert Ammons
Boogie Woogie pianists
and the
JERICHO QUINTET

ZERO MOSTEL

thurs. dec. 24th.

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34 th. street & 8th. ave.

Frank WALTERS and orch.
adm. 75¢ at door 99¢



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Just bring to the Daily Worker 8 of these coupons and, numbered consecutively, plus 60¢ and the set is yours! (Add 10¢ for postage if mailed.)

DAILY WORKER FLAG SET
Flag 36" x 24" and case of American Eagle

Coupon No. 9

"I do not feel that enough publicity has been given to the matter. What you people have to do is to get more publicity."

"I do not feel that the public is ready. But I may be mistaken. If I am, I am ready now to use Negro ball players."

Mr. Wrigley recently hired a thousand Negro workers for his chewing gum plant, and has often allowed his team to play Negro clubs on the Pacific Coast.

"I think this is evidence of my attitude towards this question. More, when the CIO committee tried to reach Commissioner Landis, I went down and talked to these boys."

The baseball magnate saw the Negro problem in relation to winning the war. He said:

"I know that to win this war, we will have to have national unity. I am ready to see any committees that want to discuss this question with me."

Wm. P. Harrison, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, asserted that now is the time for the committees in

various cities to begin a new bombardment against Jim Crow in baseball.

Mr. Wrigley's remarks are most significant. It can have a far-reaching effect as a stimulus to the mass protests which deluged the club owners in the form of letters, petitions and telegrams, during the course of their five-day stay in Chicago.

The interview must serve as a "go" sign to every progressive minded individual and organization in the country.

THE PUBLIC IS READY! When the club owners convened in Chicago two weeks back, over TWO MILLION people raised their voices against the harmful ban against the Negro players. And that was accomplished in little more than 48 hours! Triple that amount will speak out against the un-American policy of discrimination, if the issue is raised sharply and clear enough.

THE TIME IS RIPE... THE PUBLIC IS READY... AND IT WILL BE DONE!

Official American League Batting Figures Show:

Hitting 'Way Off in Loop, But Williams, Ace of Old With .356

Whipper Ted Williams, the evan-gelical swatter of the Boston Red Sox who was in the news lines most of the winter as well as the summer for one thing or another retained his batting championship of the American League in 1942, although his prize average fell of 50 points from his memorable mark of 1941 to a mere .356. There are, however, many reasonable ways to account for this shrinkage other than any deterioration of Williams' bat-wielding knuck, the main one of which probably is that the ball was deadened quite a bit in 1942 by use of inferior materials and also because of efforts to keep the ball in play longer for conservation reasons than in the rich past.

Batting as a whole in the league slackened to .257 in 1942 from a figure of .266 in 1941. Thus

Williams' average was proportionately in keeping with the performance of the rest of the league. Also, he again led his nearest 100-game competitor by a yawning margin. In 1941 Cecil Travis of Washington who was one of baseball's early birds in khaki, was 47 points behind Williams. In 1942, Johnny Pesky, Williams' teammate not only on the ball field but also now in the air corps, was 25 points down the line with a very praise worthy first-year average of .331 for 147 games. On the way, Pesky with a grand total of 205 hits became the eighth American leaguer since 1900 to make 200 or more hits his first full season in the big show.

Williams' season at the platter also provided plenty to crow about in the fact that he won the esteemed "Big Three"—batting, home runs, and runs-batted-in—besides setting the pace in runs scored, total bases, and most bases on balls. To go with his .356 table-topping batting average for his efforts with the war club in 150 games he assembled the season's high honors in homers with 36, and also kicked in with the most runs-batted-in, with 137. Among the ball players, this is the most coveted batting prize in baseball—the triplets. In 1941 Williams won in two of these features, losing out only in runs-batted-in by 5 as Joe DiMaggio of the Yankees clipped this coupon.

Among the 100-game players there was only seven who were able to

hit over .300 under the conditions prevailing in 1942. The year before saw a total of 16 in this ticket. In addition to Williams and Pesky, the others were Stanley Spence, Washington, .323; Joe Gordon, Yankees, .322; George Case, Washington, .320; Walter Judich, St. Louis, .313; and Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, .305. Taft Wright of the White Sox, whose .333 average for 85 games was second only to Williams' top figure, left for the service before completing his season.

There was no competition put up

for Williams' homers in 1942, his 36 being 9 above the runner-up total of 27 registered by Chet Laabs of the Browns. Charlie Keller of the Yanks posted 26, while Joe DiMaggio raked 21 out of a slightly off season for him at the plate. Williams was down only one for the year from his league-leading total of 37 round-trippers in '41 when Keller hit 33 and Joe DiMaggio 30.

With such long shots as Joe DiMaggio and Keller again running great guns, the Yankees revised three of their own home run records, which top both leagues. By making 106 homers as a club they raised their ante in leading the league to 23 times. It was also the club's 21st season of 100 or more circuit-taps, and it was the 18th consecutive year in this respect.

There was no denying these fast

breaking, sharp-shooting St. John's boys Saturday night, even though the Oklahoma guys played the best

brand of ball seen by a visiting team this year. The Indians can

pass, and shoot with the best of them and their play under the basket was near-sensational, with the six foot nine inch Boykoff

dominating the play from start to finish.

Boykoff is everything they said he

was—and more, if that is possible.

For a guy with his heft he is the

fastest man in the game. He is

alert, a fine floor leader and an ex-

cellent shot from almost any dis-

tance. He played most of the game

with three personal fouls on him

and instead of this tightening him

in fear of being tossed out of the

game, he went on in a blaze of

speed to sink eight goals and two

more for a total of 18 points, the

most any players has scored this

year in a major game in the city.

But Boykoff was not the only

Indian player on the court that

night—he is no one man team—

and that is evident from the play

of Gotkin, Baxter, Golub and

Levane—the rest of the first string-

ers.

Yessir—St. John's is Mr. Big in

basketball this year and should be

getting better—or is that possible?

In the second game NYU, rated

the second top-ranking team in the

city, beat Syracuse 38-31.... The

Violets are good but no world beat-

ers and are certainly no match for

the Indians of Saturday night.

However, the Violets are nobody's

pushovers and should be able to

finally take a game from City Col-

lege when they meet later on in

the season.

Totals 13 5 31. Totals 15 8 38

Officials: Pat Kennedy and Sam Schoenfeld.

SYRACUSE (31) | NYU (38)

G F P G F P

McGucken, M 1 0 2/Grenart, M 2 0 4

McTernan, M 1 0 2/Pleishamn, rf 6 2 14

Shawcock, rf 3 0 12/Regan, c 2 2 6

Shawcock, rf 3 0 12/Regan, c 2 2 6

Spicer, lg 0 0 0/Martinez, lg 1 3 11

Sylvestri, rf 2 0 4/Melde, rg 0 0 0

Gabor, rg 3 0 4

Totals 13 5 31. Totals 15 8 38

Officials: Pat Kennedy and Sam Schoenfeld.

ST. JOHNS (31) | OKLAHOMA (43)

G F P G F P

Baxter, M 3 2 8/Roberts, rf 2 1 5

Golub, rg 3 0 6/Paine, M 2 2 6

Rosetti, rf 3 0 0/Martinez, lg 1 1 2

Levane, lg 3 1 7/Melch, rg 2 2 4

Moorhead, lg 0 0 0/McCurdy, lg 3 0 11

Shawcock, rg 0 0 0/Tucker, c 1 0 2

Boykoff, rg 0 2 18/Huepp, c 1 0 2

Henry, c 0 1 1

Totals 22 7 31. Totals 18 7 43

Officials: Bolodore and Nucatola.

the LOW DOWN -

Some Afterthoughts on Beau Jack, Champion, and 'Fierce' Fighting Man

NAT LOW

Usually we can say all we have to say about a fight in one column—and certainly that one in yesterday's WORKER which ran for six and a half typewritten pages, should have been enough—but the Beau Jack knockout of Tippy Larkin Friday night at the Garden was such a super-duper, extra-special affair that we'd like to add a few postscripts if our readers will bear with us.

What intrigued us most about the fight is the Negro kid himself.

Now Beau Jack is not the first fine fighter to come along in recent years, there have been many of them—but excluding Joe Louis, none of them have had the background which Beau Jack possesses, and which in no small way, is responsible for the ferocity which he displays in the ring once the gong sounds.

A product of a wretched and unspeakable caste system which holds a man in slavery because the color of his skin is black, Beau Jack might still today be a forlorn, half-starved and ragged kid walking the streets of Augusta, Ga.—penniless, hopeless and with a future so black and miserable as to turn the average man into a convict or thief.

His illiteracy is just one of the manifestations of his environment—an environment which is deliberately kept alive by a ruthless, fascistic minded people who have nothing at all in common with democracy or the great American tradition of fair play.

When Beau Jack, then a caddy for an exclusive golf club, was given the opportunity of earning five dollars in a free for all with four other blindfolded Negro kids—a great sport to the idle rich who frequented the club—he went at with a ferocity which won him the prize time and again. **FIVE DOLLARS!** What a huge sum that must have seemed to the hungry kid with the ragged trousers.

From these weekly free for

CHANGE THE WORLD



Advertise the Beauty of
Cooperative Living Instead
Of the Life of Drugs

By MIKE GOLD

CANADA has taken measures to reduce the amount of drinking during this war for survival. Every bit of grain is needed for food in such a war. The labor and time that go into manufacture and transportation of liquor had better be used to build planes and tanks against Hitler.

No priggish morality is here involved. If a man wants to drink, he is free to do so. Up to the time, however, that his cocktails interfere with our war against the Beast of Berlin.

Nothing else is important if there remains the slightest chance that Hitlerism can conquer. Are there really people who can whine over the loss of whiskey, coffee, gasoline, or any such luxury or necessity? Let them remember the enslavement of France and the extinction of Czechoslovakia, Norway and Poland! Let them remember the two million Jews Hitler has already murdered, the five million he has promised to kill in human slaughterhouses in 1943! What is a shot of whiskey when weighed against the loss of one's freedom, hope and life itself?

I was interested to see that among its measures for regulating the traffic, Canada has set it to prohibit all liquor advertising.

This confirms an idea I have had about the tobacco habit. Liquor and tobacco, in moderation, might not injure many. They are habits that would die out in time, when a strong and intelligent youth grew up, as has grown up in the Soviet Union.

But millions upon millions of dollars are spent yearly in lying advertisements that make these habits seem as seductive as a night on the Venusburg mountain.

You could build a nation of cocaine fiends by such advertising methods. An advertising industry bribed by Hitler, as he bribed the French press, could even make fascism seductive. These advertising men, if paid for it, would write poems in praise of syphilis, lyrics making one long for leprosy, dithyrambs of ecstasy to celebrate the spread of tuberculosis.

In short, what I dislike about liquor and tobacco is not themselves so much, but those who pump upon them—the trusts and their paid liars, the advertising men. Is there anyone worse than those who lead children into vice?

But for heaven sake, please do not stop smoking your cigarettes around me, and apologize, as though I were a member of the Young Christian Endeavor League. A glass of beer, a cigar or cigarette, a Scotch and soda, and all the rest of these pleasant sins, are all right by me.

Only a small percentage of people ever become true alcoholics, and only a fraction are injured permanently by tobacco.

Even if both habits did more harm than they do, I would not see any use in prohibiting them. In this I disagree with George Seldes, for example. He is one of your genuine crusaders against tobacco. Last week's edition of his interesting paper, "In Fact," is devoted to exposure of the tobacco evil.

Seldes principally quotes the findings of Professor Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, whose researches show that all tobacco smoking, whether moderate or violent, shortens the life of the smoker by years.

This may be the scientific truth, but how many will it frighten? What sort of man or woman would stop doing something worth while or even pleasurable merely out of fear?

The Puritans have always used fear as their main method of reforming the world. But I do not believe in such methods. I would rather stop the advertising liars, and then turn all their seductive genius into the task of waking up the human race to the beauty of co-operative living. Let us substitute the creative life for the life of drugs.

Theatre and Paintings Of Angna Enters

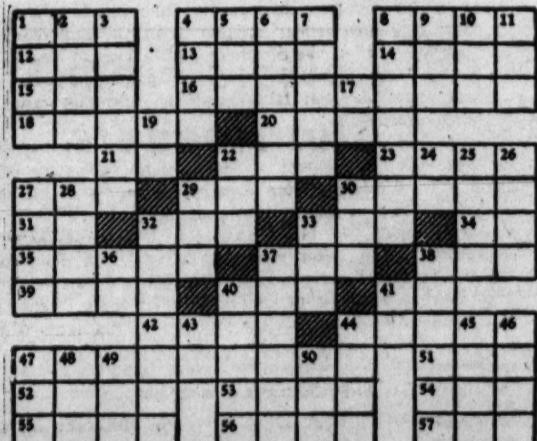
A new exhibition of paintings by Angna Enters will be on view at the Newhouse Galleries on 57th St., through Jan. 16. This is Miss Enters' ninth successive New York exhibition. The dance mime herself will be presented in "The Theatre of Angna Enters," including many new compositions, at the Alvin Theatre, for six performances opening Sunday evening, Dec. 27, through New Year's Eve.

Add Army Libraries Here and Overseas

Army libraries have been increased from 147 at Army installations in 1940 to more than 2,000 now, the War Department has disclosed. These libraries, in the United States and at overseas bases, contain more than 7,500,000 books, and funds are available in each Service Command for purchase of current magazines. In addition, the Army has bought more than 100,000 magazine subscriptions for distribution to troops overseas.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL

- Physician (coll.)
- To lure
- To pierce
- Unit
- River in Italy
- Wan
- Male offspring
- Studios
- To follow
- Hebrew for strong
- Bone
- Bitter vetch
- poison
- Equality
- Golfer's mound
- Intended
- Printer's measure
- Yellow ochre
- Crony
- At home
- Growing out of
- Present (coll.)
- Room in harem
- A couple
- Chart
- Tentonic deity
- Mohammedan priest ("Wonderland" girl)
- English writer
- To be mistaken
- To peel
- Roman
- Superior
- Hawaiian wreath
- Name for Germany-Japan
- Danish measure
- To observe
- Youngest
- Female
- Food from heaven
- Instruments
- Breed of dog
- Substance
- Soft food
- Teeth-toed sloth
- Young girl
- Bay windows
- Food from heaven
- Spanish article
- Personal pronoun
- In a little while
- Great Lake
- Watering place
- Impost
- Silkworm
- Native metal

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

TRAMP	GOPES
BROGUE	OVERLY
RIME	NEVER OKE
OPR	INNER COVA
AL	GLAIR AVER
DE	RIND FLANS
FIAT	TEAL
STAND	BRAN AM
LAID	TEARS RI
ATE	TRAIL PIN
LEARN	LISN
NOTARY	ERASER
RAINS	ROWAN

VERTICAL

- Portion of medicine
- River in Asia
- Official examiner
- Worthless
- Parts of circle
- To be an essential part
- Instruments
- Breed of dog
- Thick black substance
- Everyone
- Tunisian ruler
- Behold!
- 24 Chem. abbr.
- for sodium
- Wife of Geraint
- Sicilian volcano
- To chirp
- Girl's name
- Cravat
- Insane
- Contends
- Soft food
- Youngest
- Bay windows
- Food from heaven
- Spanish article
- Personal pronoun
- In a little while
- Great Lake
- Watering place
- Impost
- Silkworm
- Native metal

Drama, Serials

- WABC—School of the Americas
- WABC—The Victory Front
- WABC—Major Hoople
- Albuquerque Indian
- Ralph Berlin
- Secret City
- Waterloo
- Wading Unlimited, Ocean Way
- Blondie
- Cavalcade of America
- The Pied Piper
- Screen Guild Players

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1942

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American Ballads



The American Ballad Singers, a sextette of outstanding soloists comprising Ruth Fremont, Helen Yorke, Rebekah Crawford, Thomas Edwards, Emily Renard and Earl Waldo—and led by composer Elie Siegmund, will present a holiday program of native folk ballads at motion picture prices at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22.

Theatre:

Theatre Showcase's Heart Is in the Right Place

TIN GODS a new play by Ben Levinson. Presented by the Theatre Showcase at the Theatre Show Case Studio, 321 W. 47th St.

By Ralph Warner

The Theatre Showcase is the name of an enterprising group of actors and playwrights who display their wares in an old brownstone house on the fringes of Broadway. They have produced several plays in recent seasons, and since this is a war year, they offer a sabotage drama, "Tin Gods."

The leading man, author and guiding hand in "Tin Gods" is Ben Levinson, who plays the role of a muddling, idealistic doctor in the style of Luther Adler. Mr. Levinson's characters are reminiscent somewhat of Clifford Odets tortured people.

Too Much Plot

However, the resemblance ends there. For "Tin Gods" is overstuffed with plot and dialogue; it lacks clarity and therefore is poor theatre.

"Tin Gods" has to do with a physician in a war industry town, a man who has lost his job as instructor at the university apparently because he does not conform to conventional manners. He is married to a young woman who is entirely unsympathetic to him. A nurse, posing as one of his former students, drops in, finds him in a mix-up having to do with the apparent suicide of a colleague. She offers to help him, and he accepts her.

Meantime, he gets a job inoculating aircraft workers with a prophylactic serum. A series of factory accidents occur. He is accused both of murdering his colleague, and of introducing a drug into the serum which causes the workers to lose control of their faculties to such a degree that the number of factory accidents increase.

Well, now, you won't dare disbelieve it—but the nurse is an FBI operative, and the doctor's nephew is a Nazi agent. Doc and the FBI girl fall in love, and after certain adventures, clinch for a happy "take."

Some Good Scenes

Mr. Levinson comes through now and again with a good scene. But his script is sadly in need of cutting, his characterizations are vague. As an actor he has a certain naturalism which should be valuable in a clearly delineated role.

The rest of the cast have difficulty proving that they are playing plausible human beings, especially

Best-Seller

Reprint from the New York Times "Books-Author" column of Dec. 18th:

"Through International Publishers' apparently excellent distribution channels, Earl Browder seems to be among the season's best-selling authors. Two printings of Mr. Browder's "Victory—and After" have totaled 150,000 copies, it is said, with a third printing of 60,000 more copies to be ready Dec. 22."

Films:

'The Great Gildersleeve' Is Very Small Film Fare

THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE: screen play by Jack Townley and Julian Josephson; directed by Gordon Douglas; with Harold Peary, Jane Darwell, Nancy Gates, Freddie Mercer, Charles Arnt and Mary Field; produced by Herman Schlon for RKO Radio Pictures; at the Palace.

Harold Peary is a fat man with a deep-throated giggle whose corny humor on the radio gains nothing by translation to the screen.

In "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary is wounded up in an inane story about a small-town bachelor, saved by his ingenue warts from the clutches of the town "old-maid." We will omit the sticky details.

The picture is being sneaked over on a long-suffering movie public by its placement on the same program with Bette Davis' "Now Voyager."

Anti-double feature howls should grow lustily against this latest waste of time, money, talent and waste. Freddie Mercer and Jane Darwell for example are performers with unusual ability, whose talents should be used—not abused.

If you're a Davis fan (and who isn't?) you will want to see "Now Voyager" and be forced to swallow "The Great Gildersleeve" with it. Our suggestion is that you kick like a steer at your neighborhood theatre and request good short subjects instead. Any of the OWI shorts or a short like Paramount's picturization of Vice-President Wallace's "Century of the Common Man" speech, "The Price of Victory" would make for a really entertaining and profitable evening at the movies.

H. B. C.

Variety

A.M. 9:30-WJZ—Breakfast Club

P.M. 4:30-WNYC—Club Matinee

8:30-WJZ—True or False

9:30-WEAF—Dr. I. G.

Sports

P.M. 6:30-WEAF—Bill Stern

7:00-WOR—Stan Lomax

Commentators

A.M. 10:00-WQXR—Lisa Bergin

P.M. 6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas

7:15-WOR—Confidentially Yours

8:30-WOR—Sports Steel

9:30-WOR—Cal Turner

10:00-WOR—Raymond Clapper

War Programs

P.M. 10:30-WMCA—Nutrition Program

11:00-WOR—Howard Shelton, It Pays to Be Informed

12:00-WOR—Bill Stern

1:00-WOR—Stan Lomax

Comments

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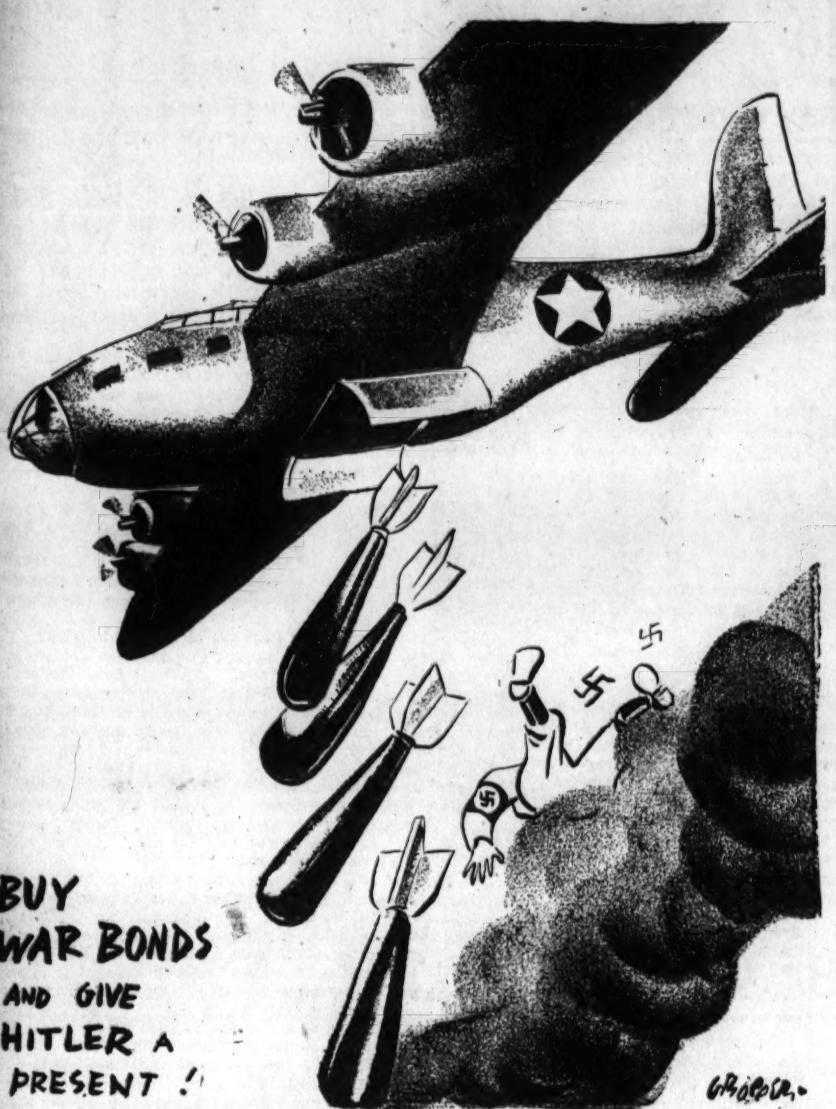
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3:00-WOR—Howard Shelton, It Pays to Be Informed



**BUY
WAR BONDS
AND GIVE
HITLER A
PRESENT!**

Provoking 'Revolt'

OVER 3,000 American seamen have lost their lives in carrying products to and from our shores. Our ships and seamen are needed to bring vital war materials to the war zones. Our troops in Africa need gasoline to press their fighting against the enemy.

These are some of the facts that are behind the gas shortage in the East here.

But these facts mean nothing to the defeatist press in New York. Its war is against our government, and not against the Axis. It sees in the gas shortage a golden opportunity to confuse, disrupt and demoralize the people. Its headlines and handling of the news is calculated not only to give the impression of a "revolt" against the war emergency measures on gas, but to promote dissatisfaction and to provoke revolt.

It is to be regretted that some of the generally pro-war newspapers in New York, practicing a policy of journalism-as-usual, followed the line of the defeatist press in sensationalizing the gas rationing without emphasizing its essential war nature.

The people are patriotic. If they under-

stand the reason, they are fully prepared to sacrifice for victory over the Axis.

There is no doubt that the half-measures of the Administration, its tendency to retreat in the face of the attacks of reaction and obstruction on the rationing issue, helps to spread confusion and doubt. A bold policy would meet with much greater approval from the people.

We now face a serious shortage of milk products as a result of war needs for these products. Unless bold, immediate steps are taken to ration these products, we will have similar difficulties.

It is essential that the organizations of the people, with the labor movement taking the lead, crush the obstructionist opposition to rationing, and develop a vigorous campaign for an overall rationing system as a part of a unified and planned all-out war economy. Such a plan must of course not only provide for universal and democratic rationing, but also assure adequate production of consumer goods to meet both military and civilian needs.

The people are patriotic. If they understand the reason, they are fully prepared to sacrifice for victory over the Axis.

Australia's Lesson to Biddle

GOOD news, as important as a major military victory, comes from Australia with announcement that the ban on that country's Communist Party has been lifted. This is further indication that the vital role of the Communists in the camp of national unity is receiving increasing recognition.

Australia's step follows a number of similar moves in other nations of the British empire. The belated legalizing of the Communist Party of Malaya and placing its representatives on the defense council, came only a few days before Singapore's fall. Britain lifted the ban on the Daily Worker. India's Communist Party now functions legally and openly. Only Canada still appeases her reactionaries by maintaining the ban, although all Communists have been released from internment and their contribution to the war effort is acclaimed by out-

standing Canadians of all political views.

The move in Australia is another lesson to Attorney General Francis Biddle and like Americans who follow the line of appeasing the red-baiters. If it is true, as Britain, Australia and India have found, that the Communist Party's part is essential to the camp of national unity, then Biddle's witch-hunting is only service to the enemy. The line of such people as Kenneth Crawford, Washington editor of PM, who suggests that the Communist Party "liquidate," is equally bad to the enemy.

The experience and action in the above mentioned countries, stresses the importance of putting an end to all red-baiting, all harassment of Communists in this country, in the interests of maximum national unity for offensive war and speedy victory over the Axis.

Wavell in Burma

WAVELL'S drive from India into Burma is good news.

It shows that the United Nations can launch attacks against Japan on the continent in Asia without any way diminishing the offensive in the European theatre of war.

This refutes again the propaganda of those defeatists who preach that we must slacken our drive against Hitler in order to start attacks in the Pacific theatre.

That an attack against Japan has been feasible was pointed out by the Chinese with special insistence recently. It is made all the more necessary by reported mobilizations of Japanese armies for a drive towards Kunming with the aim of cutting off China entirely from contact with India.

Wavell's drive into Burma, of course, can be enormously augmented if the problems

of arming the colonial masses and the independence of India are solved quickly.

Wavell could add millions of fighting men to his armed forces if India gets a national government with powers to wage war against Axis.

In short, riddance of the old colonial approach to the peoples of Asia is a military necessity for the United Nations.

It is necessary to strengthen Wavell's drive by fully involving the Chinese armies and supplying them with sufficient air and other support.

While Wavell opens the way to restore the Burma Road, the United Nations could let loose a smashing blow at Hitler Europe.

Such timing would bring victory swiftly, and at the least cost in materials and men.

Strikes in Wartime And Collective Bargaining

By Wm. Z. Foster

At present there is grave labor unrest in the war industries. The workers have many unsatisfied complaints over wages, hours, layoffs, housing, food supplies, job transfers, etc. A number of strikes have already occurred (ten during the past three weeks in the automobile industry) and there is danger of the situation growing worse. Especially because Lewisites, Trotzkites, Communists, Coughlinites, and other anti-war elements are declaring that "collective bargaining is dead" and are urging the workers to revert to the strike to secure redress of their urgent grievances.

The basic cause of this situation is that our war-time economy has been but partly developed, and that the steps taken in this direction have been one-sided, very heavily favoring the employers. This slows up the war effort and load unnecessary hardships onto the workers. This is a result of reactionary Congressional opposition to the Administration. Production controls are still so sketchy that the workers are losing much time and are otherwise harassed. Manpower regulations demand that the workers lay aside the right to strike and to quit work freely, while the bosses jealously cling to all their "rights" in industry. The workers, too, have had their wages stabilized, while prices and profits still continue to soar.

Small wonder that this lop-sided economic situation makes for sharp mass discontent. Matters are made worse by the fact that the Government agencies with which the workers have to deal in adjusting their grievances are notoriously sluggish. In the National War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, and Labor Department, the workers' proposals and grievances commonly get entangled in a maze of red tape and remain unsettled for months on end.

Then there is the hard-boiled attitude of the employers towards workers' complaints. Many employers, eager to weaken the unions and realizing that the workers have pledged themselves not to strike during the war, refuse to adjust grievances in negotiations with the unions. They let minor grievances pile up sky-high in the shops and they shunt major ones, unnecessarily, to Washington, knowing that they will almost certainly be lost sight of there in the sea of red tape. Result, more

labor unrest and more strike danger.

In the interest of building morale, increasing production, and intensifying our national war effort generally the Government should promptly take the measures necessary to relieve this situation and to prevent serious strike movements. The basic thing needed is to advance the country rapidly from its present semi-demise status into a thoroughly centralized war economy, as proposed by the Pepper-Tolan Bills. There must be genuinely planned production, not mere priorities; the disciplining of capital as well as of labor; strict limitations upon prices and profits as well as upon wages, and a thorough-going rationing of life necessities. A properly centralized economy, in which the workers are not made to bear the lion's share of the war burdens, will dissolve the bulk of the present unrest.

(d) The Government should promptly establish adequate local and regional boards of the War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission, which deal with the most vital interests of the workers. These local agencies should be fully empowered to act promptly within the scope of the general policies of their respective national boards. The constant referring of the workers' grievances to Washington creates endless delay, confusion and discontent.

(e) To speed up the handling of the workers' grievances there should be anti-red tape penalty clauses attached all along. Employers who fail to adjust workers' grievances in a designated time should be automatically fined. Workers' applications for release from employment should be granted on their face if not acted upon within a specified few days. Retroactive clauses should be attached to all agreements and decisions. Labor issues before Washington boards should revert to higher boards if not disposed of within allotted time limits.

These governmental measures would be very helpful; but the unions, too, need to sharpen up their wartime machinery and practices. They should more widely adopt arbitration and impinge in the industries. They should re-invigorate their shop grievance committees. They should see to it that all grievances, large and small, are given prompt attention by the bosses and the new government agencies. Red tape should be dramatically exposed. The wide establishment of labor-management committees will also remove many bad production practices which are now thorns in the sides of the workers. Besides this, all the many new wartime forms of collective bargaining must be carefully studied and developed by labor.

It is necessary, too, that the whole governmental machinery for reviewing the workers' grievances should be geared to war conditions and galvanized into life.

(a) The Government should commit itself much more definitely to a full recognition of trade unionism. Every barrier should be broken down in the way of workers joining the unions. Company unions especially should be outlawed. This would go far to offset one of the workers' most basic grievances—the constant sniping at the unions by the bosses and the Peglers and Kallenborns.

(b) The Government should systematically cultivate the workers' health and efficiency as a fundamental necessity for winning the war. Sub-standard wages should be increased, and all other wages raised to correspond with increases in the cost of living. Tampering with the 40-hour week should be resolutely combated. By incentive wages and heavy taxation, a stop should be put to the employers'

grabbing off the advantage of increased production by the workers.

(c) The Government, through the NLRB and otherwise, should adopt a policy of making general rulings regarding labor relations, rather than as at present allowing these major questions to crop up in the shape of thousands of local grievances, which pile up in the Boards and remain unsettled.

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Bolivia Strikers Ask U.S. Labor To Intervene

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 20.—Bolivian labor appealed this week to United States unions to put pressure on the Bolivian mining corporations for a quick settlement of the strike in Patino tin mines in Catavi and Llallagua. Without prompt intervention from the U. S., a general strike in all the country's mines is considered certain, Allied Labor News reports.

[The New York Times in a page one story under a United Press date line Sunday, asserted that a "plot by the leftist revolutionary party to 'unseat' the government and destroy Bolivia's republican political system had been discovered."]

"Bolivian labor is absolutely opposed to Nazi-fascism in all its forms," said Aurelio Alcoba, general secretary of the Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores de Bolivia (CSTB).

"But the economic misery of Bolivian workers must be removed to transform this feeling into more active sympathy for the democracies."

"Low wages in the Bolivian mines, which result in the emigration of thousands of workers every year to Argentina, Chile and Brazil, jeopardizes the war effort of the Allied Nations."

The most important reasons why Bolivia's Indian tin miners, who militantly opposed the Axis long before the present war, were this week willing to interrupt the United Nations' supply of tin are (1) the conviction that increased wages are necessary to increase the low labor productivity in Bolivian mines, and (2) the lack of other weapons than the strike in a country governed by a military dictatorship, with a powerful Fifth Column and few means of mobilizing public opinion.

The Patino strike climaxes 12 months of a steadily intensifying anti-labor campaign by the tin corporations. Until recently the tin crisis centered in the Hochschild mines of Potosi, whose owner, Mauricio Hochschild, persistently refused demands for an improvement in daily wage rates averaging \$5.00 bolivianos (15c).

The Patino group, after negotiating amicably with representatives of the 6,000 miners of Llallagua and the 1,000 smelters from the Catavi refinery, agreed last week to raise wages an average of 30 per cent and abolish the hated system of pulperias (company stores).

The pulperias, which sell rice, meal, sugar and flour at a 30 per cent discount, have been used as an argument for low wages. But with fewer goods in the pulperias because of the shipping shortage, the miners at present have to buy their food in the open market.

ANTI-LABOR CAMPAIGN

Hochschild, intervening abruptly in the Patino negotiations, organized a united front of the Patino, Aramayo and Hochschild interests, which have now jointly informed General Penera, president of Bolivia, that they will grant no wage increases.

Although there is no national Bolivian federation of mining workers, extraordinary solidarity exists among the strong local unions, and when martial law was declared against the Patino strikers the Sindicato Metalurgico in Potosi, with 5,000 members, met to take a strike vote.

In the last three months the atmosphere in Potosi has become increasingly tense. In July the U. S. Metals Reserve Corp. raised the price it paid for tin from 45¢ delivered in New Orleans to 60¢ delivered in Chilean ports, retroactive to January, and on Aug. 3 the Potosi miners petitioned for wage increases.

Hochschild flatly refused to talk to the union.

The tension was increased by a sudden recrudescence of fascist activity, the Falanga Socialists and other pro-Axis groups exploiting the general hatred for Hochschild by stirring up anti-Semitism.

Almost daily meetings of the miners were addressed by Alcoba and Sanjines, who told the miners that a strike was only wanted by the company, to smash the union, and by the Axis, to cut off the United Nations' supply of tin.

Meanwhile, in La Paz, the Arbitration Commission, after a delay of several weeks because of the refusal of company representatives to sit at the same table with Aurelio Alcoba, determined that it lacked authority in the strike situation.

On the urging of their leaders, the miners postponed the strike vote to Nov. 28, then to Dec. 8, then to Dec. 12. Then they refused to postpone it any longer.

Letters From Our Readers

Almost the Same Name, But What a Difference

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was very much interested in Joseph Starobin's article in the Daily Worker of Dec. 14, "Rifa Widen on Top Circles in Italy."

However, I wish to draw attention to the similarity of the name Carlo Scorsa to that of Carlo Sforza.

The similarity of the two names has caused misconceptions dangerous to the unity movement against fascism.

Not everyone knows the history of the two men and I would like to suggest that whenever Carlo Scorsa is mentioned that the distinction is made clear.

Carlo Scorsa is a dyed-in-the-wool betrayer of his country, a vicious fascist (if such distinctions can be made!).

Carlo Sforza, however, has always fought any links to Hitler and is one of the most important factors of all-inclusive unity in the struggle of Italians for the freedom of Italy from fascism as well as the hated "tedeschi."

Again, congratulations on the splendid article.

MARIO D'INZILLO,

Italian-American Section, I. W. W.

Daily Worker

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DAILY WORKER.....\$3.25 \$4.25 \$12.00

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1942